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TRAFFIC TIE-UP

GROWING IN NEW YORK

Two attacks upon train crews and isolated instances of violence throughout the East were developments today in the "outlaw" strike of railway switchmen.

At Paterson, N. J., a mob surrounded the Cleveland shortly before noon, harangued the crew, and

him from his cab. The mob was beaten off with show and the train hurriedly pulled out of the station, leaving a quantity of mail behind.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., on the Erie road, a mob did actually pull the fireman and engineer from the engine, and attempted to bully them into deserting their train.

The 250 passengers, including women and children, were sent to a hotel at Erie, Pa., where the railroad organizers decided to let the train proceed.

The strike spread throughout the East today, except in New York City, where the railroad men were ordered from the cancellation of a few New York passenger trains. The strike was reported to have been called off, supported by service to Boston and Philadelphia.

In New York, the strike made great headway. The Erie road cancelled twenty-five trains. The Long Island Sound road cancelled twenty trains. The New York Central cancelled twenty from the West, and the Great Northern cancelled twenty from the West.

REPORT STRIKE BROKEN.

In Chicago, where the strike started, it was reported that the movement was broken. Thousands of men were returning to work. Embargoes were lifted and the strike was broken.

Official Washington was pushing for a settlement of the strike and break the outside strike. The order was issued for the cancellation of the strike.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

ARMY FORCE HERE TO REDUCE ITS EXPENSES

Cutting down expenses in the Northeastern Department was mentioned in a document from Washington. Many of the departments will be called upon to reduce the number of troops in the intelligence department, where expenses are to be cut to a very narrow margin.

Liberty Bonds of all issues, totaling the \$25 and \$100 denominations, are being sold by the United States Treasury Department, up to the maximum figure of the United States Treasury Department. The report, the department has issued, states that the Federal Reserve Bank is expediting the exchange of bonds of larger denominations into the smaller units.

REPORT BIG DEMAND FOR LIBERTY BONDS

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SOLDIERS HANDLE GOVERNMENT MAIL

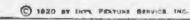
Jersey City, April 12.—Soldiers in uniform began handling government mail here this afternoon after the railroad had failed to handle it adequately because of the strike. Seven motor trucks, each manned by five soldiers, were rushed here from Camp Merritt. There were two guards on each truck armed with an automatic pistol. They began to unload mail from cars and to distribute it along the line of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, a subsidiary of the Erie.

GENERAL PROTEST STRIKE CALLED IN IRELAND

general strike in Ireland, effective tomorrow, as a protest against the treatment of Irish prisoners in the Mountjoy jail, said a Central News dispatch from Dublin this afternoon.

cylicacid --- Advertisement.

By George McManus



He Might Fix His Own Roof



It's Strictly Between Friends



Pa Doesn't Believe in "Weegee" Foolishness



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It's Better Than Playing "Second Fiddle"



NEW YORK \$440

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Via Rail and Boat

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Latest convenient steamer Providence
F.M.A. outside stateroom.

**COLONIAL LINE, 196 Wash. St., Boston,
Phone F.H. 2788**

BAY STATE LINE NEW YORK 4th
 (1) **TSIDE, STATE ROOMS \$1.08 and \$2.16.**
 (2) **Steamships Georgia and Tennessee**
 leave Providence, 1 p. m. Tickets and
 staterooms at South station, Back Bay
 and Consolidated ticket offices.

*10 next "best last lines" of
No. 56 Limerick were written by*
MARY S. CLAPLIN, 6 Clafin Road, Hopkinton, Mass.
MRS. F. J. FLAGG, 54 Oakwood Road, Newtontown, Mass.
ALBERT E. FOWLER, 30 Pleasant St., Newburyport, Mass.
VESTA E. TIBBETTS, Frankin St., Houlton, Boston, Mass.
MRS. A. D. REYNOLDS, Box 21, Brookville, Mass.
MARJORIE SLATTERY, Superior Millinery Co., 60 Summer St.,
Boston, Mass.
MRS. J. E. ROGIER, 12 Storer St., Saco, Maine.
BRENDA L. FRANCIS, 301 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Maine.
RICHARD H. FELTON, 60 Franklin St., Concord, N. H.
MRS. CLARA COUNTRYN, 131 Taylor St., Manchester, N. H.

Each of whom will be paid \$5.00 by the Boston American.

The Boston American is publishing a daily illustrated *Times* and *News* paper, and in it the readers could find *Times*. The two new "best" last year's *Times* will be sold for \$1.00 each. This makes a total of \$2.00 for the two "best" last year's *Times*. In the event of more than one person winning the prize, the prize will be divided equally. The prize will be made in the form of a check, payable to the winner, and will be made after publication of the Boston American receives the decision of the Boston American regarding the prize. The prize will be made in the form of a check, payable to the winner, and will be made after publication of the Boston American receives the decision of the Boston American regarding the prize. The prize will be made in the form of a check, payable to the winner, and will be made after publication of the Boston American receives the decision of the Boston American regarding the prize.

 You may write your "best last line" of Limerick above this.

 Name -----

 Street and Number -----

 City or Town ----- State -----

 All "best last lines" to Limerick No. 52 must be received
 by 12 noon, Friday, April 16. Award will be announced Tues-
 day, April 20.

MALE HELP WANTED

Measures That Would Cure Most of the Troubles and Tendencies Which Distress and Alarm Us Today

- (1) To nominate for the Presidency by direct nomination and to elect by popular vote.
- (2) To elect the Cabinet officers and make them responsible to Congress.
- (3) To deprive the President of the power of patronage; to put public offices as nearly

- as possible under Civil Service, and have appointments made by a committee of Congress.
- (4) To elect Federal Judges, including Supreme Court Justices, by popular vote.
- (5) To apply the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall to national matters.

The Present Paralysis of Government Has a Cure

If the lamp of experience is the best guide to the future, perhaps study of what might have been is not wholly time wasted. A rural reader, vexed by bad roads, irregular mails, isolation and the scant returns he gets from diligent toil, asks this question:

If instead of going into the war we had put our thirty billion dollars and our war energy into making better roads, better schools, better churches, better laws, better men and women, would democracy have been the loser?

As with all hypothetical questions, the difficulty here concerns the "if."

If we had not gone into the war what assurance have we that the people would have put thirty billion dollars and restless energy into these tasks of peace?

They have never shown in peace the enthusiasm or the willingness to sacrifice which all peoples always show in war. Civilization has not yet found the moral equivalent of war as a stimulus of collective exertion. Records show that since the beginning of our Government two-thirds of all its income have been spent on wars or on the obligations resulting from wars.

The question of our rural friend is interesting, but futile.

We imagine that few Americans are sincerely satisfied with what they and the world got out of the war. Thus far, at least, the results seem quite disappointing. The "great war" is ended, but twenty-three new little wars are on.

Democracy has made few discoverable gains abroad and is plainly a loser at home. Instead of better roads, schools, churches, laws and men and women, we have debts, deficits, complaining and many signs of deterioration.

We must recognize these truths, but we must not indulge in gloom.

The truth should teach us to do our safeguarding of democracy at home before adventuring into foreign lands, whose ways are not our ways.

No great country ever found itself in the condition to which Mr. Wilson's personal policy has brought us.

A President incapacitated, but unwilling to permit anyone else to act for him; distrustful of everyone, intolerant of advice or suggestions, forbidding even his chosen official aids to use the authority which the law and his own appointment gave him; the Cabinet denied even the privilege of meeting for conferences.

While the entire executive department of the Federal Government has thus lost direction or aim, policy or purpose at home, the Presidential Peace-Maker busied himself with settling the future boundaries, government and internal affairs of more than twenty alien nations that do not desire our dictation or interference, that have never wronged us or given us the right to interpose in their domestic affairs.

At odds with all his colleagues in the Peace Conference, the President is no longer on terms of amity with a single one of the four chief delegates whom he personally selected as his associates, aids and counsellors in making the peace. All were guilty of differing from him as to purely American policies, and each one, therefore, in turn forfeited his trust and confidence and was cast out.

The experience of the past year will serve as an historical example of the perils of autocratic personal government as a substitute for government by law or government by public opinion.

The power of a President is greater than that of any king. A too self-willed President may be as dangerous to democracy as a stubborn George III. or an unbalanced George IV., but only temporarily.

Fortunately for our happy country the ills of democracy are self-curable. The malady is acute while it lasts, but a malady, however acute, is better than a lingering disease, and the remedy is at hand in the re-establishment of popular self-government.

What Consortium Means to China and to Consorters

Japan has decided to enter the "Consortium." Her officials and her bankers are not only willing, but eager, to enter into the scheme whereby the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan will take the dominant role in the financing of China. It is Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who, upon his arrival in Shanghai, makes the announcement.

Is it true? You may safely bet your sweet life that it is true. When public officials and bankers get together in any kind of game, it always works out right—for the public officials and the bankers.

What is a consortium? The ordinary dictionary does not contain the word. In the Century Dictionary, however, you find it defined as "Fellowship; association; union; coalition." It "listens good." The only illustration of its use, however, is the following, from the Encyclopedia Britannica:

The consortium of the banks came to a close on the 30th June, 1881, and the consensual notes actually current were formed into a direct national debt.

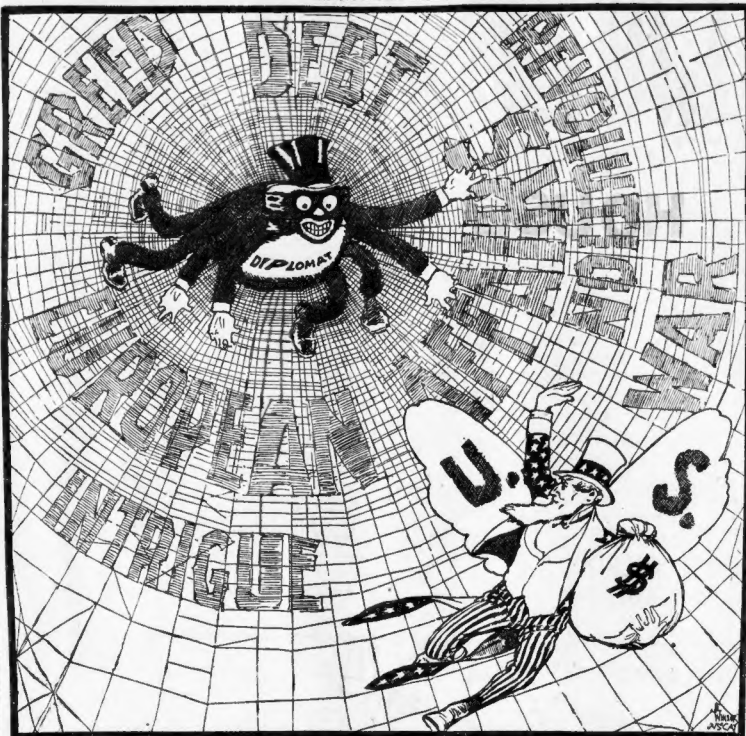
So it looks as if China were going to have a "direct national debt." At any rate, you may bet that the members of the consortium are not going to lose anything.

The employees of banks, leather companies, manufacturers of all kinds and railroads, and of steel, gas, oil and electric corporations have the Dickens of a time trying to get together, whereas their employers take to one another like ducks to water. Why is this conundrum thus?

Can it be that there is truth in the song, "For it's always fair weather when good fellows get together?"

Out of the Spider's Web

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More Truth Than Poetry



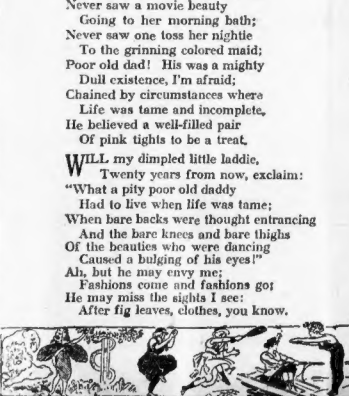
Be Still, Sad Heart, and Cease Repining

By S. E. KISER

POOR old daddy died too early;
Thinking of it makes me sad;
Daddy never saw a girlie
Clad as girlies now are clad.
In his day the girls wore dresses
That concealed their legs and arms;
He could only make wild guesses
Appertaining to their charms;
Dear old daddy had to go
Long before the bare backs came;
He would have enjoyed them so—
Luckless daddy, what a shame!

DRIVEN by exacting Duty,
Daddy, in his narrow path,
Never saw a movie beauty
Going to her morning bath;
Never saw one toss her nightie
To the grinning colored maid;
Poor old dad! His was a mighty
Dull existence, I'm afraid;
Chained by circumstances where
Life was tame and incomplete,
He believed a well-filled par
Of pink lights to be a treat.

WILL my dimpled little laddie,
Twenty years from now, exclaim:
"What a pity poor old daddy
Had to live when life was tame;
When bare backs were thought entrancing
And the bare knees and bare thighs
Of the beauties who were dancing
Caused a bulging of his eyes!"
Ah, but he may cry me;
Fashions come and fashions go
He may miss the sights I see:
After fig leaves, clothes, you know.



Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

By K. C. B.

MR. B. Reld Spencer,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
WRITES ME TO ASK,
THAT HE liked my column,
ABOUT THE COLLARS,
AND THE raise in prices,
AND FURTHER than that,
HE GOES ON TO ASK,
THAT SINCE the spe.
OF THE profiteers,
HAS COME TO US,
WITH THE terrible blight,
HE'S GIVEN UP linen,
AND WEARS celluloid,
AND HE says they told him,
THEY WERE rubber collars,
AND WOULDN'T burn,
BUT HE wasn't sure,
SO HE lighted one,
AND LOST the collar,
AND BURNED his hand,
BUT HE wears them still,
AND HAS given up smoking,
AND BUILDING houses,
AND WASHES his neck,
WITH SOME sort of stuff,
THAT THEY put in paint,
THAT THEY advertise,
AS FIREPROOF paint,
BUT ON the whole,
HE SAYS he finds,
THAT HE saves a lot,
AND HE washes the collars,
WITH SCOURING soap,
AND A stiff hand brush,
AND HE says they shine,
AND ARE not half bad,
AND AT a proper angle,
WHEN THE sun is bright,
THEY GIVE the impression,
OF a bright, white halo,
AROUND HIS neck,
OR ONE of those fellows,

WHOM THEY used to behold,
AND WHO wore white ruffles,
AROUND HIS neck,
AND ANYWAY,
MR. SPENCER says,
THE WAY he dresses,
IS HIS own business,
AND HE further says,
I SAID a fearful,
WHEN I knocked the style,
OF WEARING collars at all,
AND HE points to the girls,
WHO DON'T catch the flu,
AND WHO go around,
WITH ALL their clothes,
DONE UP in the middle,
AND NONE to speak of,
AT EITHER end,
AND IN conclusion,
HE ASKS to suggest,
THAT A celluloid collar,
WITH SOME fire insurance,
AND FAITH in the hereafter,
AND SOME fireproof paint,
IS THE one way out,
FROM THIS mass we're in,
WHERE THE profiteer,
PUTS HIS lines collar,
ABOUT OUR necks,
AND THEN goes through us,
AND TAKES our all.

THE HOME IS THE HOPE OF OUR PEOPLE

By Rev. Dr. John R. Stratton
Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
New York City

I VENTURED a few observations the other day on "The two-room-and-a-bath life." This means that we are moving over more rapidly toward a mere existence rather than a well-rounded life, for no life can be properly developed apart from a real home.

Hence, the fundamental need of human society today is the re-establishment of a right home life among the people.

Are Starving?

But we are not adequately meeting that need. We are surrendering more and more to the materialistic conditions of our modern life, and the home circle is being broken up. The family altar has decayed almost universally, and more and more we are going outside of our homes for recreation and pleasure.

With multitudes of people today, it seems that home is the last place they want to be. When everything else has played out, they yawn and go home.

For any family really to develop along wholesome and normal lines, the members of the family need to be much together. But with the father gone all day in business, and the mother also often gone all day in society and at club and theatre, and the children at school in the morning, and play in the afternoon, the unity of the home life is sadly broken up.

Home Not Home

These conditions are fundamentally harmful. We must slow down in our headlong haste today, or else suffer the dire consequences of our folly. The home life of the people is at last the hope of the republic. If that fails, all has failed.

A house is not necessarily a home. Home is a spiritual fact; home is an atmosphere.

The "two-room-and-a-bath" situation is primarily harmful, not because of the size of the quarters, but because the drift toward these conditions has come about, at least in part, through the disinclination of men and women today to take the time and trouble necessary for the creation and conservation of a wholesome and happy home life.

To the Editor

"Pay—triotism"

Editor Boston American:

I was very much amused to find that, according to two Boston newspapers, the industries of Massachusetts are being threatened and will close down if no bonuses are issued by the government to soldiers. They realize that the men who went overseas went with the purpose, not of saving their lives for their country, but that was pure patriotism, but not that patriotism which many who wrap the American flag around themselves and cry "Patriotism," is spelled "pay-triotism." Instead of patriotism, and on returning to the country the alien whom the government failed to draft had received large salaries, which some even to this day are bragging about.

The returning soldiers received a \$50 bonus with his discharge to start life anew and earn a living. Can you blame some of these men for asking for a little more than they have received? The press of this country should do something to keep the Americanism of these men to its highest point of 100 per cent at all times, for the future of America depends upon them as well as the Americanism of their children.

KENNETH MACDONALD, JR.

Save Now!

(From The Pilot.)

A dollar saved is always a dollar earned. But a dollar saved now, when money is plentiful and prices are high, is a dollar in reserve for the future. The day comes when all can take at the present time is to save. Buy what is necessary and see how you can save. Luxuries will be picked up at the lowest prices when people have not the wherewithal to purchase necessities. Thrift stamps and savings bonds, savings banks and trust companies are the best repositories of our money at the present time. The Saturday night disease can be routed by the practice of good old-fashioned thrift.



Today

We Need a New Scheme
Some Are Smiling
Training Proletarians
An Educated Bird
—By Arthur Brisbane—
(Copyright, 1920.)

A pleasant week to everybody, in a nice, bright world.

Because they do not agree among themselves, highly trained, intelligent and patriotic union workers are trying up the whole country, or trying to do it. For every man quitting work voluntarily, four are deprived of work and earnings for lack of freight and passenger transportation.

When the railroad men decide that they have fought each other long enough, another group able to disturb the entire nation may decide that their turn has come. Without rashly asserting that anybody is wrong or reckless, it may be said that the nation will find a new way of settling its troubles, or it won't make much progress in much-discussed reconstruction.

To change your thought and divert it from railroad trouble, you are going to 25 cents a pound, which means many scores of millions more to be taken from the people. And if 25 cents a pound, why not 50?

Sugar men tell you not to complain, because saccharine has gone to 30 cents and probably will go to 50 cents. Profligate prices certainly keep each other company as they climb. However, not all is darkness, for at least two small business men have been arrested for charging 10 cents too much for a cotton collar.

High finance sees its little ray of light in the darkness. It was distressed about a bonus for the soldiers. That might have meant more income tax. But now comes the suggestion that the soldiers' little bonus be raised by a tax of 1 per cent, on all sales. This tax of 1 per cent would raise enough money to make it possible to repeal the excess profit taxes, and that is the sweet milk in the financial coccum.

Thus, dearly beloved, the soldier will get a few dollars, very few, and every man woman and child will be taxed one cent on every dollar spent, not to give money to soldiers—they wouldn't need a tenth of that, but to exempt the very prosperous from excess profit taxes.

Lenin, trying to teach the working folk of Russia to do the Russian thinking, discovered, in his own words, "We must draw people who understand administration from the former ruling classes while preparing proletarian workers for administrative positions."

There's the rub. How long will it take to prepare proletarians for an administrative position?

With one or two lucky crosses like the one that produced the ardo Da Vinci, you may do it in one generation. But the proletarians who have done no concentrated thinking on either side of the family for many generations, you will need a hundred generations to make an administrator. You need not change a proletarian, with a forehead one inch thick, to an administrator by telling him that the world belongs to him. You have got to increase the height of that forehead and the depth of the convolutions within. That takes time.

However, although you can't make proletarians into administrators overnight, or in one generation or in ten, you can at least organize your proletarians, teach them to use their united strength in such a way as to compel administrative ability to consider them. Treat them decently, giving them their share of what they produce.

That is what Lenin will accomplish, and all that he will accomplish, if lucky. The husband sent home the valuable parrot, his wife croaked it for dinner. When the indignant husband said the parrot could talk five languages and was worth \$100, the wife replied: "Why didn't he say something?"

That's how young gentlemen of the New York World feel about Hoover, their presidential bird.

They started saying they would make him President, whether he ran as Democrat, Republican, Christian Scientist, Seventh Day Adventist or W.

Now, poor Mr. Hoover having been cooked in Michigan, the World says, "Why didn't he say something?"

Concerning what poor Mr. Hoover did say, the World remarks: "This, at best, is new leadership." The World, turning and reading its favorite bird.

"Voters supporting Mr. Hoover are not interested in the circumstances under which he would accept nomination. They want to know how far he would go in battling for principles."